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THE CABINET LOGGERS
WHILE Mayor-elect Moore has been in Charleston interested men have been piling up cabinet timber for his inspection. Mr. Moore has been at pains to make it known that the loggers have been bringing the sticks out of the woods on their own responsibility.

ONE PHASE OF TRANSIT RELIEF
DIRECTOR TWINING'S analysis of the Mitten plan for bettering transit conditions has force and lucidity to commend it. With statements of both sides of the case now in hand Councils ought to be able to reach some decision that will neither dispose too easily of the public's rights nor handicap legitimate improvement of transportation facilities.

THE JOHNSON GALLERY SITE
THE expectation that the court will eventually approve the plan for exhibiting the Johnson pictures in an appropriate new structure instead of in the late collector's Broad street home is hopefully suggested in the virtual selection of the Parkway site for the gallery.

WILL WE GYRATE?
THE possibilities of the gyroscope, most fascinating of inventions, are limitless. This may explain why it has so seldom been limited in practical use.

that with all the luxuries of a palace ocean liner a steady pool table has not yet been numbered. Furthermore, the gimballs in which the lamp bracket swings are gyroscopic in plan, and with all their zeal for an equilibrium they unquestionably do move.

ROUND UP THE SPENDERS OF LENINE'S RIOT FUND!

Today's News From Geneva Shows That We Should Deport About Two Shiploads of "Borers From Within"
LITTLE by little, as high priests and seminarists of bolshevism are dragged and kicked out into the light, it is becoming possible to see what their variously defined out actually is at bottom.

The true Bolsheviks can go only one step further. They can demand to have the insane asylums emptied into Washington, the British houses of Parliament and the French Chamber of Deputies. Then the Red theory will have reached its logical culmination.

FREE PORTS
THE suggestion that Hog Island be turned into a "free port" after it has served its purpose as a shipyard is made by Representative Edmonds. It is a fascinating idea, this, of a great walled district into which foreign raw materials may be received free of duty.

Europe is in no mood for laughter. If it were, if hardship had not made a weary sort of pessimism too general in the Old World, bolshevism would have been laughed out of existence long before this. What must strike any reasonable mind as odd is the flutters of anxiety, the tragic whispers, the air of deep concern that is apparent among unambiguous and uninformed people here whenever a stray pervert fires a shot or caucuses a stir in organized labor in the name of bolshevism or the I. W. W.

Yesterday "the Reds" had planned to seize Hog Island; Hog Island normally would seem the last place in the world for a Red. There is some very hard and real work still to be done there. And what would the police have been doing meanwhile? What would the invisible Reds do with the ships after they got them? Would they seize the railroads and the factories and the farms and the banks to complete a system without which Hog Island would be a heavy asset and an intolerable bore? That would be a pretty big undertaking for men who can't even win a strike or get into a street fight without being mauled by the first casual citizens who happen along.

It is possible to perceive the futility of extreme political radicalism in the United States without ignoring the shrewd and malignant intelligence responsible for plans that have failed at every turn, here and abroad. It is easy to believe that Lenine and his associates formulated elaborate plans to create general unrest and disillusionment in the United States. They had here a great many helpers quite as unconscious of the role they were playing as some labor leaders have been more recently. They had weaklings in politics, tin horns in public office, high-stepping capitalists in the imperial mood, belligerent labor men without a decent sense of their responsibilities—all of them serving to hinder the processes which make for peace and order and general happiness and contentment and to slowly destroy the hope and faith of millions.

The propagandists of Moscow and their representatives in the United States could bank heavily, too, on the easy-going good nature of Americans themselves, who are not always at pains to see that the splendor and dignity and efficiency of their institutions are assured by intelligent public supervision of political and governmental affairs. If Lenine is spending great sums for propaganda in the United States he is sending his money after the Kaiser's. Somebody in the United States got \$500,000 from the German emperor for propaganda purposes. We know what Wilhelm got in return. But it is not pleasant to know that Lenine and his friends have been able to view the weak places in our social and political life more critically and shrewdly than we ourselves are accustomed to view them. They waited for the time when the public institutions in the United States would be weakened by negligence and bad management.

Plainly the time for a threatening gesture came immediately after the war, when great economic readjustments were in progress. A desperate effort was made to paralyze the steel, coal and transport industries simultaneously. It ought always to be remembered, in justice to the Federation of Labor, that it will expel groups who join other organizations. The coal unions have been expelling men who joined the I. W. W., and yet the exact nature and extent of Bolshevist propaganda in America, as Mr. Kospoth knows of it, can best be explained by federation officers who were victimized before they knew it in the recent strikes.

Who proposed the steel strike? Whose idea was it? Who formulated the policy that, applied by the soft-coal unions,

would actually have tied up industry, stopped railroad trains and ultimately put the country in a state of siege? It is idle to believe that the strikers were not without legitimate grievances and that there is not fault on the side of employers in many instances. But who insisted, against all efforts to bring about arbitration, upon the plan for a stupendous demonstration of force?

That such a means was futile, that it will always be futile because we happen to have in this country a great majority of intelligent people who can neither be scared nor stampeded, is aside. The signs of systematized propaganda and of organized effort to embitter great masses of the foreign-born against the government are pretty general and pretty definite.

The people ought to know more about this peculiar activity. The government ought to know more about it. If we are still technically at war any effort to weaken or injure the government may be punished as it ought to be punished.

If the time has come for new prison camps, let us have them. The Bolshevists and their supporters have become a common nuisance. There is a simple cure for the trouble. It is not necessary to be violent. If the Department of Justice will gather in all the really active extremists really known to it there will be enough to fill about two ships. When these ships distribute their passengers among the European countries from which they came we can go peacefully about such social and economic readjustments as may be needed in the United States.

THE suggestion that Hog Island be turned into a "free port" after it has served its purpose as a shipyard is made by Representative Edmonds. It is a fascinating idea, this, of a great walled district into which foreign raw materials may be received free of duty, manufactured into finished products and shipped abroad. It has appealed to the imagination of some Americans for more than twenty-five years. We have been told that the rapid growth of Hamburg as a shipping center shows what happens to a free port. But we are not told that the district of Hamburg, into which foreign goods are admitted free of duty, is used chiefly as a sorting and reshipment station. The use of the port for manufacturing for the export trade has been slight. Before the war only about 13,000 men were employed there. Those not engaged in loading and unloading ships were occupied with shipbuilding and repairs for the vessels that steam up the Elbe to Hamburg.

Congress may some day authorize the creation of free zones in the Atlantic and Pacific ports, if the representatives from the inland cities, where such free zones would be impracticable, do not object too seriously. But in view of the experience of Hamburg, it is not likely that these free ports will do one-quarter as much for our export trade as their advocates seem to expect. The agitation, however, will continue until the experiment in made, or until it is discovered that inland representatives in Congress are unalterably opposed to it.

Time for Action
The debate in the United States Senate has served the good purpose of enlightening the country on all phases of the peace treaty, and it has convinced most people that it must be a nightmarish document to withstand so well the subject. But these good ends having been served, public sentiment demands of Congress a speedy settlement of the question so that measures of reconstruction may be considered and an end put to industrial and economic unrest.

He's Willing
We gather from rumors concerning his name with the office of director of the Department of Health that the middle name of Dr. Edward B. Gleason is Dargis.

Good Americans, while loathing bolshevism and disloyalty, will not allow their anger to cause them to break the laws they are soon to defend. Common law and common sense are sufficient to rout the Reds.

The frenzied financier and the agitated Red alike are menaces to the country, and the only way to swift and wholesome application of the law.

Operators and miners open up their conference with a clean slate. It is to be hoped that it will conclude with a vein of clean coal.

The promptness with which miners' officials accepted the invitation of Secretary Wilson to a conference in Washington augurs well for the success of that conference.

Reds who planned to take over the Hog Island shipyards may read with profit the lines of Dargis concerning the best-laid schemes of mice and men.

Germany, in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty, will soon begin to ship coal to Belgium. So far as the Hun is concerned it will be fuel for potential fires.

The Bolshevist plan to start a world revolution in America proves that Lenin was as big a dud as a deposer of American psychology as was Kaiser Willie.

Meanwhile the conclusion is forced upon the public that the differences concerning Article X are largely the differences between Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

High ideals may not be able to save the peace treaty, but partisan politics will probably rescue it at the last minute.

England has returned to Germany 225,000 German prisoners. Everybody satisfied, doubtless.

MAYOR-ELECT MOORE'S LETTER
Walter, Winston, Evans and Sheppard, Old-Time Antagonists, Enjoyed Working Together for Entire Republican Ticket

JOHN WALTON, chairman of the committee of one hundred; John C. Winston, chairman of the committee of seventy, who has been sick recently; Powell Evans and Howard H. Sheppard, who has figured for many years in the reform movements in the Twentieth ward, have had a fine old time mixing up with regular Republicans on the same platform at meetings held to advance the entire Republican ticket. A feature of the campaign was the appearance of these old-time antagonists working for the common cause—the election of a ticket pledged to put into effect the new city charter and give it a square deal.

CHESTER E. ALBRIGHT, of the Bureau of Surveys, was once associated with William E. Roberts in building operations. He helped to lay out the Glenside, Elkins and Latham Park operations. Roberts was one of Philadelphia's earliest operative builders who gradually branched out to the suburbs. He was an important realty factor in the days of Whelan and Elkins.

MAJOR ROBERT BRIDGES, of East Cambria street, who lives in Harrisburg part of the time, is the head of an organization known as the Pennsylvania League of Patriotic Workers. The league lines up on the Republican side of every political controversy and is inspired very largely by the noble utterances of its chairman. The major is strong on Philadelphia and Pennsylvania patriotism and likes to "hold fast to the principles true" and stand proudly by the "old-Red, White and Blue."

THE Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia, which now proudly announces that it is the "oldest newspaper organization in America," does not intend to quit the dinner-giving business. Prices may be high and Apollinaris may be shut out by war, but President Paul A. Weardon and Secretary William C. Rowan have no fear on that line. They get the crowd just the same. The board of governors is headed by Frank L. Knight, a political forecaster of keen discernment, and enough of the oldtimers gather in the historic rooms of the clubhouse to make reminiscing worth while. The Pen and Pencil Club holds its attractions for the younger men of the profession, but many of the members have long since qualified as "veterans" of the twenty-five year service class.

CHARLES E. REID, a former Jerseyman, who is now the live wire secretary of the Bronx Board of Trade, believes in drives. He has been conducting one recently for new members. The Bronx, which is north of the Harlem river, claims a population of 900,000 and the Board of Trade, which looks out for civic improvements there, has a membership of over 800 with a possible 2000 in prospect. The Bronx board is interested in waterway development and was represented at the Charleston convention of the Atlantic Deepwater Waterways Association.

OVER in New Jersey they have a state league of municipalities which issues an official publication having special reference to municipal problems. Under the auspices of the League of Cities, get together occasionally and talk over matters of mutual interest. They have subdivided themselves into committees which treat of city planning, health, hygiene and sanitation, municipal ownership, taxation and assessment, municipal home rule and legal matters. Mayor Boardman, of Atlantic City, believes in the League, which is at the head of the committee of health, hygiene and sanitation, and Mayor Donnelly, of Trenton, an early advocate of consolidation government, is on the municipal home rule committee. The New Jersey mayors say their league has done good in bringing about an exchange of ideas and a more pronounced community of interest. It is possible such a league may be formed in eastern Pennsylvania, if not for the whole state, it being suggested that some such league would be helpful not only in respect to cities, but in checking up the very best of them, about the condition of the automobile, which enables the culprit to operate in one district and hide in another.

It is to be hoped, and in the light of recent events is confidently expected, that there will be no need for the students of the University of Pennsylvania to keep the pledge suggested that they place the place of strikers when a strike imperils the nation's progress. It was Americanism that prompted the pledge; it will be Americanism that will make its fulfillment unnecessary.

An order has been issued that no more boys under eighteen may be enlisted in the navy. Youngsters may find satisfaction in the knowledge that the disability will disappear with the years.

It will become at last a reflection on a man's standing in the community if he is not suggested for at least one of the city cabinet positions by the Charleston (S. C.) deponents.

The fact that the people of Berlin welcomed Hindenburg and Ludendorff with the singing of "Deutschland Leber Alles" discounts all the bluffs about a "repentant Germany."

It would be a grave mistake to deport all the members of the I. W. W. But it might be a good idea to deport those who are not hanged.

The only sure thing we know concerning what is going on in Russia is that we know next to nothing of what is going on in Russia.

Hazing at Franklin and Marshall College shows that educators are still lacking in ability to curb youthful brutality.

THE GUEST
SOMETIMES I feel that death is very near.
And, with half-lit hand,
Looks in my eyes and tells me not to fear.
But walk his friendly land,
Comrade with him, and while
As Peace is wise.
Then, gently though my heart with pity
For dear imperiled loves,
I somehow know
That death is friendly so,
A comfortable spirit; one who takes
Long thought for all our sales.
I wonder: will he come that friendly way?
That quiet, or roughly in the friendly day?
And will, when the last drops of life are split,
My soul be torn from me,
Or, like a ship truly and trimly built,
Slip quickly to sea?
—John Drigwater, in "Poems"

YES, BOLSHEVISM HAS A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC FOLLOWING IN THIS COUNTRY



TREATY FIGHT DRAWS TO CLOSE

Conflict Between President and Congress Leaves Issue Open—Senate, Overseas, Insists, Like an Inferior, on Its Equality.

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger
Washington, Nov. 15.

THE great fight between the Executive and Congress, represented by the Senate, is drawing to a close. It is possible to count the victory, like the "famous victory" in the poem. The wounded lie in the trenches, how seriously has not yet been decided; probably it will turn out to be a mere scratch, which will be forgotten in the years to come.

"Gassed" is the American public, and it will recover. Dead, none. Victory? The Executive has asked for an armistice, but, like the Germans, doesn't know that he has been beaten, and as there won't be a disarmament the prospects of another great war are excellent.

THE trouble with the fight has been that it never could settle anything. Some say this war never could settle anything. The issue between the President—and by the President I mean not Mr. Wilson, but the office—and Congress is moral, not legal. Legally the two are equal; morally they are miles apart. And Congress has been fighting to reassert that it is legally equal to the Executive, a thing which the constitution says it is, but which, in fact, it has not been for a long time.

IT WAS a difficult and almost impossible thing for President Wilson to write into the treaty as it was negotiated at Paris "subject to the consent of the American Congress." The treaty, more particularly the covenant of the league of nations, had to be general. It had to be adapted to forty or fifty nations, each with a different form of government. If the covenant had to be made to conform expressly to the American constitution, it should, with equal reason, have recognized the peculiarities of government of Japan, Italy, Paraguay, Rumania and every other state. It would have been endless and a nuisance.

The natural course to take was to assume that the covenant of the league did not overstep the constitution of any of the powers in the league. When the league provided that its members guaranteed each other's territorial integrity against external aggression, they did so, as far as the United States was concerned, subject to the limitation that the American armed forces cannot, under the American constitution, be used in war without the authority of Congress.

But Congress was not content that its authority should be taken for granted. Like all institutions and men a little fearful of its real authority, it had to declare its authority in the premises. In everything that it has done since the treaty came before the Senate has shown that fear which a weakened and declining institution shows. It has written, or is probably about to write, all over the treaty that it must be consulted and respected, subject to the limitation that every reservation that it is about to write into the treaty declares that the assent of Congress must first be obtained, and this notwithstanding the fact that the American constitution in the more important instances provides that Congress must first assent.

IN WORDS Congress has strengthened its position. It has written the word "Congress" everywhere. It has pulled itself up by its own bootstraps. It has legislated itself back into greatness regardless of the fact that, like water, legislation doesn't run any higher than its own source. And legally, constitutionally, the position of Congress before the extremely self-conscious legislative branch began to legislate itself into authority, was just as secure as it could possibly be.

Where do you find the vision, the conscience, the aspirations of the American most quickly reflected? Not in Congress, certainly not in the Executive. Where do the people turn in their moments of anxiety? Only not to Congress. Where does the

What Do You Know?

- 1. What is a grange?
2. Prince Sixtus, brother of the Empress of Austria, has just married a French girl. In what significant incident of the war did he figure?
3. How many ships were built at Hog Island in fifteen months?
4. Who was Edward Whymper?
5. Who is the patron saint of Spain?
6. What is George M. Cohan's original surname?
7. What is a helix?
8. From what language do we get most of our words connected with the theatre?
9. What is the difference in England between a solicitor and a barrister?
10. What is a quinquagenarian?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. Two famous books written by foreigners concerning American government and institutions are "The American Commonwealth," by James Bryce, an Englishman, and "Democracy in America," by De Toqueville, a Frenchman.
2. The first fall of Jerusalem occurred in 586 B. C., when the Babylonians, under Nebuchadnezzar, captured the city and destroyed the temple.
3. St. Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland.
4. Germany built 705 submarines during the war.
5. In the French phrase "bon mot," the final "t" is silent. The "n" of "bon" has a nasal sound.
6. The House of Lords has voted against admitting women members.
7. Henri Vieuxtemps was a noted Belgian violinist and composer. His dates are 1820-1881.
8. Three kinds of whales are sperm whales, right whales and minke whales.
9. The Washington Monument, counting from the first day of its construction, is seventy-one years old.
10. William Penn obtained Pennsylvania in payment of a debt of sixteen thousand pounds due to his father, Admiral Sir William Penn, from the king of England.